

NRO Review Completed.

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13 January 1972

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director of Research and Development

THROUGH:

Chief/Biological Sciences Division/ORD

SUBJECT:

Real-Time Multisensor Information Processing,

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- 1. I feel the subject proposed R&D is certainly relevant to the EOI program but should not be dependent on it. I am aware of political pros and cons for a close association.
- 2. The EOI program seems to me to primarily hold a requirement for a general human factors participation in systems development with appropriate R&D at required points rather than essentially ORD research support in the area of real-time multisensor information processing.
- 3. I firmly believe in the potential value of human factors input to the EOI program and will not reiterate the items listed in Dick's memo 12 January 1972). However, in regard to the broad Agency impact I feel consideration should be given to the following:
 - a. Due to inherent organizational inertia and personnel tendency to maintain the status-quo, there may be a tendency to down-play the significance of the new tool and adopt a "business as usual" attitude. That is, asking the question of how the EOI can best serve the present intelligence system with a minimum of disruption as opposed to the question of how should we structure and modify our current system to obtain maximum benefit from the EOI? The situation would be analogous to an expert 35mm photographer suddenly being presented with an excellent 16mm movie camera and continuing to produce "stop" photos of everything in sight.

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- b. There are two schools of thought regarding the urgency of the real-time aspects of the system. On the one hand, it is felt that the data delivered will be in near real-time. (This does not routinely require real-time decision making.) Therefore, our current procedures for intelligence data analysis are adequate. On the other hand, there will be times when we "catch" a crucial international event in development (or arms deployment) and real-time decision making, without the luxury of concensus opinion, will be a reality. Of course, both points of view are correct and must be considered, but neither in isolation should dictate the course of system development.
- c. Unless disturbed by the Harvard Business School, an organization naturally evolves into functional specialty components. Perhaps in the case of the EOI, it cannot best respond to functional requirements. If ORD were suddenly presented with an omnipotent scope which could sequentially look at world-wide VIP's, biological organisms, computer processing systems, microminiaturized electronic developments, and denied chemical processing systems, there would be considerable discussion as to the procedures for use of this hypothetical scope. It should not be necessary to completely disband the ORD functional organization for the sake of a new and important tool, but the system designer would have to think in completely new terms and concepts if the scope were to achieve maximum benefit for the total community goals as opposed to democratic sharing between competing user requirements. The above analogy applies not only to target selection but also to data storage, retrieval, and information exchange between various components of the total analysis community. Without waiting to "fit the system to what we have," this problem could be modeled at the present time, with assistance of several disciplines, and hopefully arrive at alternative concepts for EOI introduction into the system or at least provide data from which management could make rational decisions.

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4. As indicated above, I feel the multisensor real-time information processing problem is highly significant apart from its relationship to human factors participation in the EOI system. I've written up these concepts previously for prior program planning purposes and will not elaborate at this point. In brief, the general research areas are as follows:

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b. Our finished intelligence statements are generally based upon a considered evaluative judgment derived from varied specialized technical, mechanical, and human sources. Frequently, the decision is a concensus of expert opinion and judgment in different areas. I am not aware of a better system to provide valid intelligence if circumstances permit. However, we are reaching

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a point in real-time data presentation, data storage systems, and pin-point world-wide communication and sensing systems that we will be smothered in raw data, without time for diverse technical evaluative input, and forced to make real-time crucial decisions. By analogy, a surgeon in deciding upon the necessity of a hazardous operation, if the patient's condition permits, may reach his decision on the basis of extensive physiological tests and indices as well as the consultive contributions of innumerable medical and allied specialists. This is as it should be. However, in certàin crucial situations, the surgeon must make a life or death decision on the basis of his best judgment and the information immediately available. For the reasons mentioned previously, we will face an increasing number of crucial intelligence decisions which must be made immediately without recourse to our routine system of data collection analysis and evaluation. There is practically no information available concerning the validity of intelligence decision making under controlled temporal limitation and data input. Such studies in real-time decision making would seem to be an essential requirement.

c. Aside from the decision validity problem of real-time data presentation, there is the related problem of information processing of real-time data. For instance, we have very limited information concerning human ability to operate and navigate a remote vehicle via real-time data input. Very limited information is available concerning remote guidance capability for the Condor, Maverick, and other missile systems under relatively short range conditions. The ground based operators of the Russian LUNOKHOD I moon exploration vehicle were trained for two and a half years in the control of the vehicle on the basis of real-time data. We should not wait for another to expediously "best guess" as to human capability for real-time data processing capability. The application of such information in the intelligence community is much broader than the control of a remote vehicle, either on the moon, in the air, or under the sea. We should have experimental data on man's real-time data processing capabilities for not merely control of vehicles but also for processing concepts, raw data and ideas as presented in various formats, and systematically controlled rates.

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